IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend the paragraph at page 8, lines 20-25, published as paragraph [0037], as follows:

-- By analyzing in further detail what is included within the cooling circuit 2, the latter consists of a compressor 10, of a ~~capacitor 11~~ condenser 14, of a lamination element 12 (or capillary) and of an evaporator 13, each of said components being connected to the other by means of connection pipes E.--

Please amend the paragraphs at page 10, line 24 to page 12, line 7, published as paragraphs [0047] to [0049], as follows:

--The evaporator 13 is structurally the same as the ~~capacitor 11~~ condenser 14 but has an exactly symmetrical function with respect to the latter; here the cooling liquid changes in opposite direction, i.e. shifts from liquid to vapor by absorbing heat from the environment. Therefore, the cooling fluid overheated at a high pressure gets from the compressor to the ~~capacitor~~ condenser, then starts giving heat to the colder room air getting through it, i.e. at first temperature sinks due to the discharge of sensitive heat, until the state of saturated vapor is reached, i.e. constant pressure P and temperature T. This stage is followed by the condensing of the fluid, i.e. the state shift, from vapor to saturated liquid by means of the plate evaporator 13. To summarize, the working of the cooling circuit 2 provides that the compressor 10 compresses the cooling fluid (here as gas) at low temperature and pressure, for instance T=+7°C. and P=5 bar, and brings said cooling fluid, always as gas, to high temperature and pressure, for instance T=100°C., P=16 bar.

From now on the cooling fluid is sent to the ~~capacitor~~

condenser 14 by means of the connection pipe E, which is also for instance made of copper, and within said device take place first the cooling, for instance up to about T=40°C., and then the state shift from gas to liquid, with the consequent heating of outside air.

During this stage the latent heat of condensation is given to a colder outside fluid, i.e. air in our case. After the ~~capacitor~~ condenser 14 the cooling fluid, now liquid, though always at high pressure, gets through the lamination element 12, which as already described is a capillary, thus turning from high pressure, for instance P=16 bar, to low pressure, for instance P=5 bar, though always liquid.--